#### EVENING BULLETIN.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE, THIED STREAT, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN

Supermitterion Prices - In Arvance. - Daily Journa Sin Country Dully 36; Fri-Weekly 36; Weekly 38; Evening Bulletin 36 a year or 12% cents a week, it mailed 36. Outs Prices-In Abvance. - Scountry Dulles or Tri-Weekles for 356; Weekly-t copy 3 years 36; 2 copies 1 year 36; does lot 316; thought of more 31 50 and 3.

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conts pertine; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, anless accompanied by the real name of the author.

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ADVENTISING RAFES—IN WEEKLY JOUENAL.—Each Square (L.) incompanies first insertion in the Evening Bulletin, conformation in the Evening Bulletin, conformation for a strip and stop advertisements of variety advertisements of variety advertisements of variety advertisements will be liscontinued without previous cotice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at they early rates.

#### MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1857.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL .- We regret to find, in the report of the legislative proceedings at Frankfort, that a fall has been presented to repeal the act establishing a normal school. The Governor, in his message, takes a broad and elevated view of this sulject, and presents the claims of the Normal School upon the people of the State wisely and well. He sets terth in strong terms the advantages that must accrue to the system of public instruction by the continuance and liberal support of this school

The opponents of this institution can find no tenable ground for their opposition to it. They may say that the appropriation for it is taken from the common school fund, and that the benefit to be derived from it is not commensurate with the expense. It would not, we think, be a difficult task to answer there objections, and a slight inquiry into the true condition of the common schools in this and other States, and a reference to the experience of those States where normal schools are recognized as the most efficient means of extending the influence and elevating the condition of the common schools, will, it is hoped, cause the legislators at Frankfort to pause before they voluntarily surrender the benefits derived by their constituents from this useful and important institution.

It is true, not only of Kentucky, but of almost every State in the Union, that no class of people is so blindly entrusted with the interests of its em ployers as those to whom are confided the moral and intellectual training of children. Clergymen are required to pursue their theological studies in the regular schools of theology; physicians are required ics and hospitals for years and to pass rigid exam- by the name of Hiram Roberts, notoriously known inations before they receive their diplomas, and in that State as the leader of the band of horse even then they are not received into the full confi- thieves and counterfeiters, was stopping at the house dence of the community until their skill has been repeatedly tested; mechanics must serve out their apprenticeship till they are practiced in the nice a laptation of one brick to another or their skillful fingers shall have attained sufficient dexterity to adjust the wheels of that complex little piece of machinery which enables us to mark with accuracy the flight of time, or their strong arms, with the aid of unerring sight, forge the beam or the piston; while teachers receive no adequate training, moral, physical, or intellectual, and to them we commit not our bodies to be healed, nor our watches to be repaired, nor our houses to be built, but the minds of our children to be educated-to be developed and trained and formed. We do not mean of course to assert that there are no instructors of the young who are highly cultivated, morally and intellectually; but we do assert, and that fearlessly, that, in the selection of teachers, competence for the discharge of the grave responsibilities assumed are too seldon

Teaching has too long been confided to uncultiva tel and inexperienced men and women, who make it a means of Uving and not an end in life.

After experiencing for a long series of years the injurious effects of the incompetency of her teachers, the State of Massachusetts-the pioneer in the common school system of this country-established three normal schools as early as 1838, and in the tenth annual report of the Hon. Horace Mann, the secretary of the Board of Education, we find a long article upon this subject, commencing with these words: "Oue of the most efficient agencies for improving, not only the common schools but all the schools in the State has been the State normal schools." Then follows a detailed account of the practical working of these institutions. Again, in New York, besides the annual appropriation to the Normal School at Albany and a generous expenditure upon the system of common schools, a large appropriation is made to various institutes and academies in different portions of the State to defray the expense of a teachers' class in each of these institutions, and the pupils so prepared are eagerly sought

York and the adjacent States.

schools might be adduced from the experience of other States; but we must await another opportunity to give it the attention which the importance of the subject demands. From the report on common schools in this State for 1853, we find that the in come from the school fund for 1856 was \$291,630, to be distributed among one hundred and four counties; while in 1846 the amount distributed for the same purpose was but \$9,002 20, and this increase n the demands of the people for common school instruction has taken place within the short period of ten years. With such a system, so rapidly advancing, shall we abandon all attempts to improve and extend it by supplying these numerous schools with competent and experienced teachers? for this will be the necessary result of discontinuing the appropriation to the Normal School. Should this be done, we fear that our public school system will receive a blow from which it will suffer for years. The loss of the small sum necessary to the support of the Normal School can hardly be felt by the common schools of the State, but the loss of well-ilirected, wise, and enlightened instruction will long be felt, even beyond the present generation.

The city council of Covington are in a peck of trouble about the refusal of the Covington and Lex-At the meeting of the council on Thursday night, the committee on ways and means reported a bill to borrow ten thousand dollars with which to pay interest on railroad bonds. A letter from J. T. Levis, president of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, was read, stating that the company had suspended the payment of interest from actual necessity and in ed by Capt. T. Jeff. Stewart, urrived last night with ter had been read, Mr. Patton, president of the heavy rise all the way up, lost much time by fog, lawyers. Before sitting down he stated that he had evening, earned that the interest on the third mortgage bonds of the company had not been paid. The council took no action on the matter.

Autobiographical Sketches and Recollecrions, by Rev. Theodore Chapp. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co.

This volume contains sketches of the life and ministry of Dr. Clapp, well known as a popular and eloquent preacher in New Orleans for the last thirtyfive years. During his residence there for more than a third of a century, he has had peculiar opportunities of witnessing occurrences of the most thrilling and interesting character, which are beautifully sketched in this look. Dr. Clapp's peculiar religious views may not be universally approved, but none can avoid admiration for his bold originality of thought and his easy, flowing style and elegant diction. These sketches will be found replete with novelty, interest, and instruction.

For sale at Maxwell's.

THE FIRE AT BUTHANY COLLEGE. - From the Wheeling papers we learn that the entire buildings, with four valuable libraries, were destroyed. The loss, including college buildings, libraries, apperatus, &c., is estimated at from \$125,000 to \$150,000, and the insurance was only \$50,000. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary. One report is, that three young men were dismissed from the college on Tuesday, for some breach of discipline, and that others similarly implicated expected to receive similar treatment, and, from the tenor of a note said to have been found, it was supposed that the fire was attributable to these parties. Another report is to the effect that threats had been made by certain Irisameu, at whose house a murder recently occurred, and who were offended because the Bishop had testified that he did not think them worthy of

A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED .- A letter from Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, dated the to listen to lecture after lecture and to attend clin- that county, the night previous, learned that a man of a farmer by the name of Hanlin, when they im mediately raised a force of about forty men and proceeded to the house of said Hanlin, Roberts, sec ing there was no possible chance of escaping, quietly gave himself up. It is thought that the Committee will give him a trial and then hang him-

> TELEGRAPH WIRE DOWN .- The Jacob Strader came down in the middle of the river on Saturday night and pulled down the telegraph wire. There was plenty of water for the Strader on either shore and such inexcusable carelessness on the part of the pi-lot deserves the severest censure.

> RESIGNED .- S. V. Hunter, of Kentucky, a second class (\$1,400 per annum) clerk in the Fifth Auditor's office of the Treasury, has resigned to accept the appointment of Superintendent of the Document Rooms of the House of Representatives, at a salary of \$1.800 per annum.

Our readers will remember that several Eastern creditors of a merchant in Hamilton, O., named Curtis, had his goods attached by a process issued by Judge Leavitt, of the United States District Court of Ohio, on the ground that he was about defrauding them. Curtis and others resisted the United States officers in whose hands the process was placed, under the pretence that he had previously sold the goods to his brother and other creditors. He was arrested and fined and imprisoned for resisting. Curtis's counsel then made a motion to dismiss the attachment, for several reasons: 1st, on the ground of insufficiency of the plaintiff's affidavit; 2d, that no petition was filed, as required by the Code of Civil Procedure of Ohio; 3d, that the plaintiff denied any frand in the sale of the goods attached.

any frand in the sale of the goods attached.

As to the first point, the court held that any one of the causes mentioned in the statule set out affirmatively in the plaintit's effidiavit was sufficient on debts due at the three that attachement issued, without stating further facts going to show the reasons of the affiant's conclusion of franci; but set of debts not due, reasons must be set forth for affiant's belief of frand.

Upon the second point, the court decided adversely to defendants, on the ground that this court had not yet adopted the pleadings of the code, but still adheres to the old practice of commencing by practice and declaration. Upon the third point, the court decided that the testimony was conclusive that the defendant had disposed of his property to defraul his creditors, and therefore refused to dismiss the attachments.

York and the adjacent States.

Nuch more may be said upon this subject, and many other proofs of the lasting benefits of normal many other.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river last evening was nearly up to the curbs at the lowest location of the wharf, but nearly at a stand, and it is thought that the water will not get into the buildings. The weather yesterday was

Very few boats arrived yesterday. The Time, from the Tennessee, and the Tempest, from the Cumberland, arrived on Saturday with little or no freight. There is plenty of produce along these streams, but least animation. farmers do not want to send it to market at present prices.

For New Orleans .- The H. D. Newcomb is lying at Strader's wharf, and will leave for N. Orleans this evening. The Newcomb is one of the finest passenger packets in the trade. Her cities and staterooms are beautifully furnished, and have every conveuience that can contribute to the comfort and plea: ure of passengers. Capt. Spotts and Messrs. Landrum and Barciay are careful officers and polite gen-

The new steamer Pacific will come over the falls to-day, and leave for New Orleans on Wednesday, She was built and furnished at New Albany, and is also owned there. She is said to be a splendid boat. Capt. Braydon is her commander, and Mr. Halliday, ington Railroad to pay the interest on the city bonds. late of the Highflyer, and Mr. Carroll, formerly o the Shotwell, are her clerks. They are gentlemen well known and very popular on the river.

Capt. Sturgeon's magnificent new steamer Diana will be ready to leave for New Orleans early next week.

The Repull'c .- This splendid steamer, commandorder to protect the mortgage bouls. After the let- a good cargo, only 8 days out. She run against a council, addressed that body, and said that the rail- and had nearly every bucket in her wheels broken road company ought to be made to acknowledge by drift. We thank Mr. II. II. Wulker, her attentheir contract with the city, and if they would not, tive clerk, for New Orleans papers of the evening of that the matter should be referred to distinguished the 5th. She will return to New Orleans to-nuorrow

'The fine steamer W. A. Eaves leaves for Owensbaro' this evening.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mullboat for Ciucinnati

The Telegraph got in last night at 8 o'clock. We are indebted to Capt. McDowell, who was a passenger, for a Cincinnati paper. Capt. McD. informs us that the Telegraph came down from Madison in 2 hours and 5 minutes. Tall running. Capt. Hildreth reports that the river had fallen 8 inches at Cincinnati when he left yesterday. The Kentucky river was still running out.

The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says:

The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says:

The river of posite this city is again on a stand. The warm spell seems to be over in the Korth, as the telegraph reports ice raming heavy at Pubuque, and the White Clead reports new made ice from Keokuk for some miles down. Saven feet to Cairo, and a good stage of water to Keokuk. In the Illimois there is also a fair stage of water, but the freight is mearly out from that stream. There is very little doing between this and Kackuk, and things on the landing begin to wear a decidedly quiet aspect. The ten steamers which arrived yesterday did not bring, in the aggregate, an overwholming amount of freight, and we begin to think that the dad by of rivers may as well shutup shop. The White Cloud, from Keokuk, has laid up. So has the Brunette, and so have two more of those which arrived yesterday.

John Mitchell, a brakeman on the New Albany and Salem railroad, was killed last week by falling from the train and it passing over his body. It is supposed that he belonged to Kentucky.

The difference of limes considered, the Spain of to-day is the Spain of the days of Philip II.—Boston Traveller. With the same difference, we fancy, the Greece of to-day is the Greece of the days of Pericles.

Complaints reach us from all parts of the West and Southwest of damage to the corn crops by frosts and wet weather.

The Hon. Thos. F. Marshall in his cloquent and beautiful Discourse on Italy made the wealth of Cosmo de Medici a subject of especial wonder. 5th inst., says that the "Vigilance Committee" of his astonishment, but it was possibly a mistaken We know not on what authority Mr. Marshall based Mr. Motley, the historian, in his very charming article on "Florentine Mosaics," in the last number of the Atlantic Monthly, expresses astonishment of a different sort, in contemplating the fortung of Cosmo. He says:

It is singular, too, with what comparatively small means the Medici were enabled to do such great things. Cosmo, unquestionably the greatest and most successful citizen that ever lived, for he almost rivalled Pericles in position, if not in talent, while he surpassed him in good fortune—was, during his lifetime, the virtual sovereign of the most and mis interime, the virtual sovereign of the most enlightened and wealthy and powerful republic that had existed in modern times. He built the church of San Marco, the church of San Lorenzo, the cloister of San Verdiano. On the hill of Fiesole he erected a church and a convent. At Jerusalem he built a church and a hospital for pilgrims. All this work for religion the republic, and the world. For was for religion, the republic, and the world. For himself he constructed four splendid villas, at Careggi, Fiesole, Caffaggiolo, and Trebbio, and in the city the magnificent palace in the Via Larga, now called the Riccardi.

In thirty-seven years, from 1431 to 1471, he and successors expended eight millions of francs of 663,755 gold florins) in buildings and charities—a sum which may be represented by as many, or, as some would reckon, twice as many, dollars at the present day. Nevertheless, the income of Cosmo was never more than 600,000 francs (50,000 gold florins), while his fortune was never thought to exact three millions of france or six hundred the ceed three millions of francs, or six hundred thousand dollars. Being invested in commerce, his property yielded, and ought to have yielded, an income of twenty per cent. Nevertheless, an inventory made in 1469 showed that, after twenty-nine years, he left to his son Pietro a fortune but just about equal in amount to that which he had hunself received. in amount to that which he had himself received

With six hundred thousand dollars for his whole capital then, Cosmo was able to play his magnificent part in the world's history; while the Duke of Milan, on of the peasant Sforza, sometimes expenthan that sum in a single year. So much difference than that sum in a single year. So much difference was there between the position and requirements of an educated and opnlent first citizen, and a low-born military parcenn, whom, however, Cosmo was most earnest to encourage and to strengthen in his designs against the liberties of Lombardy.

The tenor of this passage accords with our own mpression, and, from the minuteness as well as recentness of Mr. Mctley's researches, is doubtless

POLICE PROCEEDINGS .- Saturday, December 12. ohn Crowe, drunkenness. Discharged. Susan, slave of Tatlton Thompson, drunk. De-

vered to her owner. Ben. R. Harrison, suspected of stealing a watch

from Mrs. Mills. Discharged.

Com'th by Jno. Brendall vs Anna Hobart. Anna's own recognizant e in \$200 for three months.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday anances the death of Judge Bruce Porter, of Cov-

THE HOG TRADE.-No transactions of importauce have taken place during the last two days. Drovers are asking an advance, but packers show no disposition to pay it. For good hogs \$5 25 could be obtained, and extra heavy might bring \$5 50, part cash part time. The market is without the

The St. Louis Republican, of Saturday, saye: Hogs are off-ring in plenty, and the weather is favorable or killing, though sales are of an unimportant character, tates are skedy at §4 for a weight of 185 and under added 5004 15 for a division on 200 hs. Bu, ers do not freely these places. s rules of 100 bbls mess pork at \$12.50, 200 bbls to fi han Sales of 100 bbls mess pork at \$12.50, 200 bbls to fi han ruler at same, and a small lot of 15 lbls M. O. at \$12.50, unps at \$10.50 \$\overline{\text{obs}}\$ bbl, 20 pkgs hams, in pickle, at 7c, and 5 pkgs prime city lard at \$2c.

The Chicago Press, of Saturday, says:

The Chicago Fress, of Saturday, says:

Hogs continued dull, shippers generally in-isting mean some abatement in prices, 50 (toler corn.f-d) weighing on an average 260 lbs sold at \$3.70 gross, 100 of medium quality averaging 245 lbs at \$25 60, 175 ordinary averaging 250 has says \$3.60. A lot of extra heavy averaging 250 hbs brought the extreme price of \$3.50. The number now on the market is 900 head.

At Cadinville, Ill., on the 5th last, hogs on foot broughs \$3.60.20 gross and dressed \$4.64.25.

The market at Peoria was improving on the 8th, \$3.50.652, 75, to \$4.25 being the action of the \$4.50.000 lbs.

\$3 50@\$3 75 to \$4 25 being the range of prices

net. . Quincy,—Hers are coming in rather slowly, farmers being reduction to take the present rates, but prices wid more probably he bower than higher. The price now being paid is \$i. dividing on 200 pounds. Hogs are rather lighter shan usual so far us the present season, owing to old corn having niled at high figures.

uted at high figures.

Up to Saturday there had been between 2,500 and 2,000 and saturday there had been between 2,500 and 9,000 and saturday there had been closed out. Find one-balf of this number core slop-fed. Old contracts bave just been closed out. The present prospect is, that as many hogs will be killed here this season as last.—White, they have to fell the contract of the property of the

Burlington, roun.—Fork packing has not fairly com-nenced here as yet, the number heretofore cut being usu-ually small. \$3.50cc, dividing on 200 lb, is the price paid in money.—Hawkeye, 8th.

[ From this morning's Journal. ]

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

The expected steamship Europa, now overdue, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult., has not yet been signaled below.

The Britith brig Margaret, from Grand Turk, reports a great searcity of provisions, and that a portion of the inhabitants are in a state of actual starvation.

vation.

The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived with Mavana dates to the 8th inst.

An edict had been received from Spain for a tax upon the account books of the merchants, at the rate of twenty-rive cents for each tolio.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. The object of Sir William Gore's mission will not be specifically communicated to the State department until the opinion of Her Majesty's government relative to that part of the President's message concerning Central America shall have been accertained.

More than \$100,000 have been distributed by the service of the president's mark review of the milescontrol of the president of the milescontrol of the president of the milescontrol of the mil

sergeaut-at-arms in part payment for the mileage due to members of Congress. It is contemplated during the coming week to pass a resolution to pay the arrearages of members' salary (from the 4th of March last) now, instead of waiting until the end of the session. About \$600,000 will be required for

this purpose.

The New Orleans papers brought by the Southern mail contain later dates from Northern Mexico. An imaccessful attempt had been made at Tampico to assassinata Gen. Moremo and several officers of the

assassmata Gen. Moremo and several officers of the city during a banquer on the 15th nt. Den Valde-man, the leader of the ussassins, was killed. The bark Seraphice, from San Juan for New York, lost her spars in a recent gale and was coming up the iver to New Orleans for repairs. She was les

hadly.

A ship with a cargo of lumber was seen water-legged in lat. 28, long. 74. Supposed to be the floating wreck of the Zephyr, of Boston.

Washington, Dec. 12. The special committee appointed by the House to inquire when the new hall will be ready for occupan-cy, have agreed to recommend a removal on Wednesday next, although the premises are lanked in with rubbish and are in an unfinished condition Captain Meigs, the superintendent, has made no provision for the newspaper press, an omission for which he is jasyly censured.

The cancus of Democratic members of the Senate, which was held userrlay nostnoned the proposition

The cancus of Democratic members of the Senate, which was held vesterday, postponed the proposition to elect new officers, excepting the public printer, until December next. They were driven to this course by the importunity of office seekers.

Speaker Orr was all day closeted at the capitel with political friends, forming the standing committees of the House. The committees will probably be announced on Mouday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The correspondent of the Tribune says Speaker Orr has changed his programme in part. Mr. Chug-nau will probably be chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and J. Glarcey Jones chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Messrs. Coch raue and Kelly, of New York, will be well placed, the former will be at the head of the Committee on

The statement that the Treasury had actually sna pended payment is not substantiated. The Secretary requested the requisitions of disbursing officers to lie over till the advances already made are exhausted. This became necessary from the restricted condition of his means.

The Journal of Commerce says the President does not intend removing any officer in this city except Mr. McKeen, who incurred his displeasure by his course in the recent election.

No signs of the steamer Europa, now over due from Liverpool. ALBANY, Dec. 12.

All the banks have resumed specie payment. NEW HAVEN, Dec. 12. The banks have all resumed specie payment. PITTSEURG, Dec. 12, P. M. River 13 feet 10 inches by the pier mark and fall-g. Weather clear. Mercury 34.

ing. CINCINNATI, Dec. 12, P. M. Weather clear. River risen 10 inches since noon

A CLEVER TRICK WELL PLAYED .- The mulatto steward of the bark Pentucket, who stole from that vessel \$10,000 in doubloons about a week ago, played quite a clever trick on a negro named Brown.
Pagen, the steward, after escaping from the vessel
with his booty, went to the house of this Brown and represented that he was a fugitive slave, and wished Brown to secrete him somewhere until he could Brown to secrete him make his escape North.

make his escape North.

Brown sympathised with "the poor slave," and accommodated him at his own house until the next day, when he took him via the Long Island Railroad to Farmingdale, leaving him in the care and protection of another colored person to whom the aame story was related. This person provided a place of concealment for him, and Brown returned to Brocklyn. A day or two afterwards he saw an account of the robbery of the vessel, and an accurate description of the steward.

At this, Mr. Brown rubbed up his wits, and began to think that possibly his fugitive slave friend was.

At this, Mr. Brown rubbed up his wits, and began to think that possibly his fugitive slave friend was, instead of a fugitive from slavery, a fugitive from justice. The more he thought of it the more he became convinced that such was the case, and he forthwith communicated his suspicions to some of the owners of the treasnre, who in turn put the officers on the track, and consequently the fugitive steward was arrested and taken to New York on Wednesday.

N. Y. Commercial.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Har-lan, Allorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky. FRANKFORT, December 12.

PEANXFORT,
CAUSES DICIPED.
Coons vs McDonald, Bourbon; affirmed.
Crion vs Cantrell, Bourbon; affirmed.
Pearce vs Davis, Fascher affirmed.
Hanley vs Foley, Jessamine; reversed.

P inberton vs Scofield, judgment, Prankling dismissed,

nameed; Lerning on ve Macklin, Juda vent, Franklin; Morre ve V toped, jud onen i I runklin; Wilson ve Jones, Jugment, Franklin; were argued.

Merro et Viciett, indement I trinking.
Widson vs Jones, Ingeneri, Franklin, were argued.
Commonwealth vs Spraggins. — Circuit.
This was a proceeding in behalf of the Commonwealth against the appelles upon a forfeited recognisance.
While pen ing and before judgment, the Governor stanted two respites extending time to the defendants, and finality remitted the recognisance, except fees and costs.
This remission was set up in the answer, and no other declars refled on, and, non hearing, the circuit court remdered a judgment in behalf of the Commonwealth for all was set up to the answer, and no other declars refled on, and, no no hearing, the circuit court rendered a judgment in behalf of the Commonwealth for all was expected.
When the remission was usede, the proceeding to enforce the partners of the recognisance. From this judgment has Commonwealth has appealed.
When the remission was usede, the proceeding to enforce the partners of the recognisance had been commenced, but a judgment had no been rendered, and the question was presented whether such read-sion of the recombance before judgment interferes with any other rights of the commonwealth's attorney general that the right of the Commonwealth's attorney general that the right of the Commonwealth's attorney of the district to 39 per cent of the number of the recognisance mentered, for that proportion of the recognisance encoured in a collection, and like the judgment should have been rendered, for that proportion of the recognisance, except the fees and costs that had then actually accented.
Juspe Sties delivered the printen of the court.
The constitution declars that the Governor had have no power to result the fees of the clerk, sheriff, or Commonwealth's anterney in penal or cruninal cases. Constitution, art 3, §10.)
The law was an attorney for the Commonwealth's anterney in penal or cruninal cases.

morawealth's activities of the circk, facility, of Commonawealth's activities on the levised statues (chap. 4, art. 4, 5) provides that, "when the law gaves an autories for the Commonwealth a part of what is recovered in a prosecution, the part so given shall be held to be his bes in that case." And, in chap. 23, art. 1, 24, further declares that attorneys for the Commonwealth shall be entitled, as less for their services, to "wenty per cent. of all judoments upon forfeited reconizations is favor of the Commonwealth."

The transision expressly excepts "tiess and costs" and fully regards and protects the rights of the officers of the aw.

aw, regarder to the 20 per cent, only accrues upon "judgments upon foriefy d recognizances." Until the obtention of judgment, in law gives no part of the amount of the recognizance to the Commonwealth's attorner as a fee, or as compensation for his services, and no right of his has open invaded.

seen invaded.

The Covernor has the power to remit fines and forfeittres, and has exercised that power in this case by the reulssion of the recognizance except "fees and coss." The
exception must be regarded as only applying to such resund costs as had then accrued, and, as the 20 per cent, alcovaries had not accrued, and could only have accrued
and the obtainion of judgment on the recognizance, it
solventured was not entraced by the exception.

The interior pursues the mandate of remission, and is
pulse troneous.

is was a processing assolut the appellant (1 mount the bar of the bar of the Kenton Circus) by rute, a paring to opposit and asswer the charge which had come to knowledge of the court, of making an improper yet in a withing off-red as evidence on a trial in that

int.

The proof introduced upon the trial of the rule establishes to lact that the appellant made an alteration in a get of a lett r, with which he had been furnished, by anxing to me name of B. F. samilor I, by when it imported to have been written, the word "Proof." The copy of a letter in which this alteration was made had been proceed for the purpose of a fing it on the trial of a suit them ending in the court below, in which the appellant was accounted for the defendants. The appellant insisted as the deline intend to use his copy as evidence on the aid, and that it was offered by another lawyer who was so acting on the same side, without his knowledge or as-int.

The first objection made to the proceeding against the preliant was that the rule was frequently issued upon the court alone, without his knowledge or assume side of the court alone, without any aliciavits having been filed to sustain the charge.

Justee Sum you delivered the opinion of the court. Held, The objection that the rule was irregularly issued it indeed on a mise need to opinion of the court. Held, The objection that the rule was irregularly issued it indeed on a mise need to opinion of the court. He objection that the rule was irregularly issued it indeed on a mise need to opinion of the court. All courts are the power to control and regulate to a certain expent be conjuncted their objects, and to inflict on them for their filicial is issonding such punishment as the law prescribes. If the court have knowledge of the existence of such inflict an sonderet on the just of any of its officers, and to bring their proceeding against the officialer, and to bring the proceeding against the officialer, and to bring this, if guilty, to condign punishment. And it is much objectively that the law deev less upon the courts of the country is so little regarded, and that as objections which it imposes are so frequently overworked or neglected.

The official misconduct of an attorney at law may be indirect into fina summary manner by the court, and if cuity of such conduct, his name may be stricked from the rull of torneys admitted to the proceeding and the judgment of the ourt in the case.

The evident design of the appellant in adding "Prest".

which was the mode of proceeding and the judgment of the ourt in this case. The evident design of the appellant in adding "Prest." of the copy of the letter above referred to was to impart to an official character by making it appear that the author acrost, when he wrote it, was acting in his official capacity if President of the Kentacky Trust Company Bank. It appears that the appellant brought the copy into court, was recent when it was offered by his associate course, and nade no objection to its nea, but, on the contrary, insisted that it was a correct capy from the original. He may, after saving made the addition referred to, have concluded not onse the copy of the letter which be had the alterned; but if he did, he certainly acted impreperly in exhibiting the writing gloon the Irial, and inpermitting his associate connect to make an effort to use it without any expression of disent on the part.

The power to remove an attorney from the har weight to be exercised with great caution, and discretion, but wis a power meidental to all courts, and unless it be clearly exceed do rabused by a Circuit Court, this court should not interpose, as it cannot decide with the same means of information that the court below was in the possession of (Ez gaste Burr 9, Wheaton 529, 19 Howard 9.) There appears to be no ground for the interposition of this court. Judgment affirmed.

Court it vs. White, from Marion circuit. In the indictment assiust the appellee (who is a free negro) it was charged that the defendant "did unlawfully sell whitsky and brundy and other spiritions liquors." &c. Was this charge sufficiently definite? This was the only question presented in this case.

Was this charge sufficiently definite? This was the only question presented in this case.

Judge Duvall delivered the epinion of the courk. Held—According to the criminal code, an Indictment must contain a statement of the acts constituting the offense, with the particular circumstances of the offense charged, where they are necessary to constitute a complete offense. The object of these and all similar provisions is that the defendant may be informed with reasonable certainty of the charge upon which he is to be tried, and that such a trial may be a bar to any future prosecution for the same offense.

The charge in the indictment against the appelles is obviously too general, and lacks the ordinary certainty requisite to give to the defendant any available notice whetever of the particular act or acts constituting his offense.

nse. Judgment affirmed.

SEASONABLE ADVICE AND EXTENDED STAY OF Dr. EALING.—Our readers will not surely think that we too often call their attention to the unparthat we too often call their attention to the unparalleled cases of Corns, Bunions, and other diseases of the feet which are daily so success'ully cured in this city by Dr. Ealing, as such unsurpassed medical advice and extraordinary cures ought certainly to be recorded for the benefit of all, and that an opportunity may be put within the reach of every one who have any of those diseases which affect the lower extremities. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we intimate to our readers that Dr. Ealing, the distinguished Chiropodist, will remain with us a day or two longer as several important engages.

day or two longer, as several important engage-ments were impossible to be overtaken by him last week. The proof of Dr. Ealing's great skill is now apparent to every reader of the Democrat, as the certificates which are daily published in its columns

confirm the most extravagant language which has been or could be said in his favor. It would be very njudicious if any one who suffers from the diseases which he alone has been ever known to effectually cure, should allow him to depart from this city without having obtained that relief which he never fails in giving.—Sunday Democrat.

DIED.

In this city, at 2 o'clock, A. M., on the 13th inst., DENNIS

C. DUVALL & CO... 537 Main st... HAVE MARKED DOWN THEIR STOCK SILKS.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14, 1857.

HUMBUGGING THE BOSTONIANS .- A bad blunder in regard to the transmission of the advance copies of the President's Message seems to have been made in Boston as well as Baltimore. It seems that two sealed documents were forwarded to Boston and Portland, which proved upon opening to be copies of the annual reports of the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Interior. If the omission to send copies of the Message to Boston was intentional, the journals there say it will be held to be a deliberate insult to the press and the public. On the other hand, if it was only a blunder, they say it shows a neglect and carelessness in the jublic service just as likely to be perpetrated in the most important affairs of the nation as in this matter. Some of the papers, in anxious expectation, kept an army of compositors under high pay for some hours awaiting the delivery of the document that did not

The celebrated Meade case, arising out of the treaty with Spain, by which we acquired the Fioridas, is now up for argument in the Court of Claims. In this, as well as in other similar cases, it is more than apparent that the Circumlocution Office, so vividly depicted by Dickens, is not confined in its operation to England alone. There are claims against this government which have been pressed for half a century, some probably for a longer time, and, though involving the payment of a few thousands of dollars, have been examined, reported upon, and discussed until each has cost the United States hundreds of thousands of dollars. This Meade case will foot up against the United States a bil! for printing of documentary evidence, reports, speeches, &c., of not less than \$50,000.

SHORT CREDITS .- On Thursday of last week the Virginia and North Carolina tobacco manufacturers met in convention at Richmond and adopted resolutions that agents for the sale of manufactured tobacco shall, after the first of July next, limit their credits to four months, shall make no allowance from the actual weights of tobacco; shall state the names of purchasers, and agents shall not deal in manufactured tobacco on their own account, or have any intervention with brokers. It was also resolved to petition Congress to make it felony for the manufacturers and dealers of tobacco in any one State to use the name of any other manufacturer or the name of any other State, or any other town or district in another State, in branding their tobacco.

DEATH OF A GALLANT OFFICER .- The death of Col. William Turnbull, of the corps of topographical engineers, a gallant soldier and a noble gentleman, is announced. He was chief of his corps under Gen. Scott in Mexico in 1848, and was twice breveted for gallant and meritorious conduct-first in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and secondly in the battle of Chapultepec. Col. T. was a graduate of West Point, and at the time of his Iamented decease had been in the military service forty years. He had suffered much from impaired health during the last year, and died suddenly at Wilmington, N. C.

CAPT. Pope's ARTESIAN WELL EXPEDITION. -Information has been received, dated November 5, saying that they had gone about one thousand feet, were digging at present, and expected every day to get a sufficient flow of water. They were then to proceed to Dona Ana, in New Mexico, to c. mmence another well. All were well and confident of suc-

THE FUR TRADE. - Furs to the amount of \$180,-00) have been exported from Minnesota the past year, being an increase of \$83,000 over that of 1856.

REPORT OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—In the U. S. Senate on Thursday the President laid befere the body a report of the Court of Claims, which was read. This report contains favorable decisions in the following cases, viz:

the following cases, viz:

In favor of the claims of Jane Martin, Melinda Durkee, Sarah Weed, Mary Pierce, Ann B. Johnson, Hannah Meuzies, Benj. L. McAfee and J. E. Eastham, Rebecca P. Nourse, Anna H'H. Polly Booth, Sarah Eaton, Temperance Childress, Elizabeth King, Lydia Clapp, Elizabeth Morgan, Phobe Polly, Nancy Ittig, Mary Ann Hooper, Ahnira Reniff, Sarah Loomis, Mary Grant, James McIntosch, Wesl Smith, Charcer T. Scaife, Win, Il. Russell, Perdinaud Coxe, accompanied by bills for relief in each case.

The same report communicates adverse opinions in the following cases:

on the claims of Frederick Griffing, Francis Picard, Geo. W. Dow and John H. Ditmas, beniel Van Winkle, Jesoph Loranger, Michaed Musy and Andre Galtier, Henry G. Curtiss, Philip Lamor, Ezra T. Marnay, Henry Milter, Stephen C. Hayden, David Noble, Joseph Stokely, Jeremiah Williams, Arnold Harris, E. B. Chamberlain, Eliza Shaffer, Anguste Demers, Alexander H. Cooke, Johna R. Jewett, John M. Thorne, J. C. Buckler, James Thompson, J. H. King, T. S. J. Johnson, Abraham King, Llewellyn Jones, Robert S. Garnett, Robert C. Thompson, Ann W. Butler, Christiana Dener, Stephen C. Phillips, Ellen Martin, Abraham R. Woolly, Ralph Richardson, Nathaniel Willams, Hugh Hughes, E. L. Page, Robert Harrison, and Lettita Humphroys.

THE NEW SPEAKER .- The Union gives the following biography of J. L. Orr, the Speaker of the Thirty-Fifth Congress:

Thirty-Fifth Congress:

Mr. Orr was born at Cratonville, South Carolina, on the 12th day of May, 1822, and is now consequently in the 56th year of his age. He graduated in 1840, at the University of Virginia, and immediately devoted himself to the study of the law, in the office of Judge Whitney, then solicitor of the western circuit of his native State, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1843. When but little more than twenty-two years of age he was elected by the largest vote ever given in his district a member of the Legislature, in which body he soon distinguished himself and became a leading member. In 1848 he was elected to Congress, and has continued to represent his district to the present time.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES .- The Alexandria (Va.)

The last will and testament of the late George W. P. Custis, of this county, was admitted to probate at the December term of the county court, and by it, we learn, that he directed that all his slaves, on his different plantations, be set free within the next five years, leaving it to his executors to provide the necessary funds from his estate to remove them from the Commonwealth. There are, probably, some two or three hundred slaves thus set free.

A New Secret Political Party in Boston. A new secret political party was organized in Boston last July, we are informed, and now has some two thonsand members enrolled in its councils. They are called "Heart-in-Hand Clubs," and have branches in nearly every ward in the city. To enter the door of the "Heart-in-Hand Club," the member gives three raps; the wicket is then opened, and the outer guard says: "Who goes there?" then the password is given, "Tis well"—with a number of the ticket which the member has in his possession, to be handed to the inner guard, and announced aloud in the hall. On entering, he salutes the chief presiding officer in the chair, with his right hand near the heart, and takes his seat. The Heart-in-Hand Clubs have no initiation fees, and nothing to pay on being admitted to membership. A voluntary contribution is taken np weekly, to pay expenses of the hall, &c. New members can be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the club, after being proposed by three fmembers of the club in good standing, and placed on the records for one week. "Our name is our motto" is their rallying cry.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN .- The Evening Post ves the following bird's eye view of our recent diplomatic intercourse with Spain, which will be found interesting:

deplomatic intercourse with Spain, which will be found interesting:

The most decisive paragraph in the message relates to Spain, and, if we interpret the President's language aright, he is much dissatisfied with the supineness of our Minister at Madrid, and is determined to replace him with a man who will carry into effect the policy in regard to Cuba which the President has had so much at heart ever since he took a seat in the Cabinet of Mr. Polk. Mr. Buchanan evidently parts with Mr. Dodge without tears, and is not newilling to testify to the country his dissatisfaction with the Cuban policy which that Minister was sent out to inaugurate at the Spanish Court. To appreciate the significance of this passage of the message, the recent history of this mission needs to be borne in mind.

In 1845, when Mr. Buchanan was Secretary of State, Romalos M. Saunders, of North Carolina, was sent out: 0 Madrid to bny Cuba, and was secretly authorized to offer \$100,000,000 for the island. The negotiation was not only unsuccessful, but the proposal and bearing of Mr. Sannders together rendered Madrid so hot for him, and his residence there so unpleasant, that he spent most of his time and salary in cultivating an acquaintence with the other capitals in Enrope. These instructions of Saunders were kept secret until President Pierce renewed the application through Mr. Soule, who was sent out in the interest of Mr. Buchanan and against the judgment of the Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy. Mr. Soule found the Spaniards indisposed to trade upon any terms, the sum of \$250,000,000 net appearing to be any term tation to them, who reapon the Cub in party in Congress and in the President's councils, of which Mr. Buchanan was the head, revolved to frighten Spain into the sale.

Mr. Sickles, Secretary of Legation to Mr. Buchanan, who was our Minister in London, was sent over to get the President's approval of the plan of the Ostend conference, which, as our readers remember, resulted in a declaration that Cuba was necessary to the safety and

Inis dectaration surprised the whole civilized world, but no one so much as its effect surprised the conspirators who signed and countenanced it. Wall street was convulsed. Our government seemed to be upon the verge of a war with all Europe without any provocation, and in prosecution of a policy never before avowed by any civilized nation, and only worthy of pirates and highwaymen. The

never before avowed by any crimized nation, and only worthy of pirates and highwaymen. The capitalists from every part of the country rushed to Washington in alarm; the leading commercial men of his own party assured the President that the country would not sustain him.

He was frightened, tore up what was known as the "war message," which he had actually written; and Soule, whom he had previously protected, he handed over to the tender mercies of Mr. Marcy, by whom he was speedily flayed alive and sent home to his friends in Louisiana. And from that day until yesterday, not a word has been lisped by the national Executive looking to the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Buchanan found himself sharing with Mr. Soule in the general disgrace attending the President's desertion of the Ostend negotiators and the policy he had himself helped to mark out for them, and naturally felt indignant at the treachery and the traitors of whom he had been made the victim.

Mr. Dodge was sent to Madrid to reverse the entire policy prescribed to Mr. Soule. His presence in Europe was an official rebuke to all the Ostend Conference and it is not strange therefore the first the

tire policy prescribed to Mr. Soule. His presence in Europe was an official rebuke to all the Ostend Conferences, and it is not strange, therefore, that the President disposes of him summarily and without any waste of words. His successor is likely to be a man who will give to the Cuban question the political prominence which it occupied some three years ago, and henceforth it may be regarded as an element in our financial anxiety, for which large allowance must be made.

FELICITY:—Abderahman, or a Moorish King of Spain, with a name so long that it ought to have gone "to the barber's with his beard," says that he did not enjoy but fourteen happy days in a reign of forty years, although he was immensely rich, talented, chivalrous, and powerful, and all the Moorish ladies were in love with him. But if he had such an experience as the following (from Mrs. Browning's Portuguese Sounets), he certainly would have raised his happy days to fifteen:

ing's Portuguese Sonnets), he certainly would have raised his happy days to fifteen:

First time he kissed me, but he only kissed. The fingers of this hand wherewith I write; And, ever since, it grew more clear and white. Slow to word-greeding, quick with it. "Oh, list!" When the angels speak. A ring of amethyet. I could not wear here plainer to my sight. Than that first kiss. The second passed in height. The first, and sought the forehead; and half missed, Half falling on my hair. Oh, heyond meed! That was the chrism of love, which love's own crown. With sancifying sweetness did precede. The third upon my lips was folded down. In perfect purple state! Since when Indeed, I have been proud, and said: "My love, my own." But Lovegood of Tennessee, whose adventure:

But Lovegood of Tennessee, whose adventures are passing current about these times, has gone through a similar felicity. Listen to him, and envy not King Adderahman:

not King Abderahman:

I happened to pass next day; ov coms I stopped to enjoy a look at the tempter, as she war a mighty luvin to me; put wun arm round my neck, and tother wun whar the circingle goes round a hoss, tuk the "inturn on me with her left foot," and gin me a kiss. Says she, "Sutty, love, I've got somethin for you, a new sensashun"—an I believed it, for I begun to feel it already. My toes felt like as if minners had been nibblin at um—a cold streak run up ners had been nibblin at um-a cold and down my back like a lizzard with a turkey hen after him in a settin time, and my stimmick was hot and on-satisfied like.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS .- From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions it appears that the Pension Office has added to the roll of pensioners during the year, under all the various acts, 52 revolutionary soldiers; 338 widows of revolutionary soldiers; 265 half-pay widows and orphans; 291 invalids; total 946.

The arrears due on the same at the date of issuing the pension certificates amounted to \$241,049 72.

The amount	paid	during	the	year	by
agents is:					
To revolutionary	soldier	9	\$10	3,951	29
To widows of			45	3,320	43
To half-pay wido	ws and	orphaus	30	4,352	26
To invalids				347	43
To privateers				1,547	00

4-1 369 584 69 174 revolutionary soldiers and 738 widows of revolutionary soldiers have died during the year. Total number of deaths of all classes of pensioners 1,451. The whole number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1857, is as follows:

346 revolutionary soldlers, yearly amount... \$ 20.541 85 4,702 widows of ... 375,5\*2 (3 2.854 half-pay widows and orphans ... 270,5\*2 45 5,296 invalid pensioners ... 450,017 57 18 privateers ... 1,252 60

Ilorse Made Furious by Blood. — We learn, says the Housatonic Republican, that a lad about 13 years of age, named Geo. Hawthorn, son of Thos. Hawthorn, of South Canaan, had his thigh broken last Friday evening, 27th ult., in a somewhat singular manner. It appears that Mr. Hawthorn had been butchering that day, and that the boy in assisting him had got considerable blood upon his clothes. He entered the stable to water and feed a span of work or team horses, but while in the act of unhitching one of them, the horses smelt the blood upon his clothes and immediately became frantic; furiously attacked the boy, threw him down and pawed him with his forefeet back and kicked him, breaking his thigh about half way above the knee, after which the boy crawled under the manger out of reach of the horse, which broke loose, and rushed out of the stable in a perfectly frenzied state. The boy called loudly for help, when several men came to his rescue, and drove the horse from his position near the stable-door so that they were able to carry the boy from his perilons and painful position, and tound him very badly hruised in various parts of the body, as well as with his thigh hroken. Drs. Gillett and Welch were called to dress his wound, and he is now as comfortable as could be expected; the wonder is that the horse did not kill him outright. This accident should lead those with animal blood upon their clothes to be extremely cautious how they approach any large domestic, animal as very many are rendered wild and furious from the smell of blood, which from some cause has a powerful effect upon their nervous system.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR The Secretary in condensing the operations of the Land Bureau says that the area of our public domain, now undisposed of, consists of 1,080,137,536 acres.

5,110,000.00 \*\*

This shows a falling off in land receipts from these This shows a falling off in land receipts from these for the corresponding period of the preceding year of \$5,322,145 99. With a falling off during the same period in the location of lands with warrants of more than 20 per cent.

Whatever may have been the cause of this diminution, the fact demonstrates that, long before the prostration of all credit by the suspension of the banking institutions, the investment in wild lands had greatly decreased.

had greatly decreased.

had greatly decreased.

There are eighty-three organized land districts in all—though there are none in New Mexico and Utah, where operations have been suspended through the hostilities of Indians and Mormons. A geological survey of the former Territory is recommended. In referring to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary says the Indian tribes within our limits number about 325,000, about whom he gives much information.

be gives much information.

In regard to pensions, the Secretary says the Attorney General has given an opinion that children or grandchildren have no claim to the pension of a soldier or widow who did not establish their right to it in their lifetime. This reverses a practice which has obtained to a considerable extent. He recommends that the forgery of land warrants be made a penal offeuse.

mends that the forgery of land warrants be made a penal offeuse.

Attention is called to the enomalous method of the appointment of clerks of courts by Judges, and a change in the tenure of their office is recommended, so that they may be appointed in the same manner as marshal; and district attorneys.

An appropriation of \$100,000 was made last winter for erecting a court-house in Boston. But the Masonic Temple being offered to the department for \$105,000, the proposition was accepted, subject to the approval of Congress.

Statements are given respecting the progress made

Statements are given respecting the progress made in the several wagon-roads, directed by Congress at

the last session.

From the 1st of January to the 13th of September, From the 1st of January to the factor of september, 1857, 4,095 applications for patents have been received, and 820 caveats filed; 2,006 patents have been issued, and 2,287 applications rejected.

The receipts for the three quarters ending the 30th of September, 1857, were \$161,415 97. The expenditures were \$163,942 04. Excess of expenditures very regular \$2,958 07.

over receipts, \$2,528 07.

The report closes with an encouraging notice of the condition of the agricultural division of the department, which is fast increasing in popularity and

A NAVAL OFFICER VICTIMIZED AT A GAMBLING House—Natural Delicacy.—A feature of New York is its "gambling hells." One cannot go up Broadway without passing by a dozen. Only the initiated, however, know their location and the "open sesame" to their interior. Once within the portals there is the fullest freedom—freedom to gaze on the magnificent furniture—freedom to banquer without cost on carryas harks and choicest wines—and, freemagnificent furniture—freedom to banquet without cost on canvas-backs and choicest wines—and, freedom to lose one's money. The uninitiated find their way within, generally, through the agency of "decoy ducks," who hang about the hotels for the express purpose of "roping in" unconscious victims. A majority, of course, lose all their money; but, although the amount may be large, the whole affair is so genteelly done that they prefer to swallow the loss as graciously as possible, and satisfy themselves with having become "posted" and wiser. Hence, few complaints of losses ever reach the police authorities, which is very satisfactory to the gambling house proprietors, and allows them to grow lat, rich, and law-defiant. Occasionally there is an exception, as shown in the following instance:

A few days since a Southern gentleman, who

ception, as shown in the following instance:

A few days since a Southern gentlemin, who was or is at the present time, an officer in the U. S. Navy, arrived in town and put up at the St. Nicholas. A decoy was not long in initiating himself into his good graces, and playing the agreeable by showing him the leading town sights, ending, as usual in such cases, by a visit to a gambling house, to take a "glimpse of the tiger," as the more knowing ones phrase it. The Southern gentleman was delighed and grateful. He showed his delight by drinking freely of the costly wine set before him, and his gratitude by playing at "faro." In an hour's time he lost about \$2,000. This was on Wednesday night. Yesterday morning the losing genhour's time he lost about \$2,000. This was on Wednesday night. Yesterday morning the losing gentleman woke up with a headache and to the consciousness that he had foolishly lost what he could ill afford to lose. He called on Superintendent Tallmadge, and, detailing the loss, wished to know if he could not regain possession of his money.

The General Superintendant gave the matter into the care of Mr. Samuel Brevoort, his Special Aid, who soon succeeded in recovering the full amount lost and restored it to its original owner. The name of the victim is withheld by Mr. Brevoort out of re-

of the victim is withheld by Mr. Brevoort out of regard to the penitent gentleman, his family, and his official position. With less obvious reason the Aid official position. With less obvious reason the Aid forgets to mention the location of the gambling house and the name of its proprietor, remarking that the proprietors of gambling houses greatly disliked to have published in the papers the fact of their ever restoring money, since, if known, it would create a terrible "run" upon them which would speedilly ruin their business. They rely on the pride and ly ruin their business. They rely on the pride and "honor" of their victims for a quiet resignation to their losses, however dishonestly caused. N. V. Times.

[Correspondence of the Roston Journal.]

Washington, Dec. 7. WASHINGTON SOCIETY .- Lord Napier gives WASHINGTON SOCIETY.—Lord Napier gives a dinner party on Tuesday, and will soon have another grand evening entertainment. M. de Sartiges has his usual weekly reception this evening, over in Georgetown, which keeps away the pedestrian recple, and makes the Saturday evenings at the French Legation the most recherche of the diplomatic gratherings.

gatherings.

The President intends forthwith to give a grand
The President intends forthwith to give a grand The President intends forthwith to give a grand dinner to the Pennsylvania delegation, by way of assuring them that the Key Stone State is in possession of the White House, and that he appreciates their adherence to him, despite the artful counter mining of Col. Forney. Miss Lane recei es every evening at 8 o'clock, and after New Year's "State receptions" will commence.

Gen. Cass has received the last instalments of his magnificent furniture, and will give his first grand dinner party on Friday next. He is greatly relieved by Mr. Appleton, assistant Secretary of State, who

dinner party on Friday next. He is greatly refieved by Mr. Appleton, assistant Secretary of State, who is well acquainted with the views of the President, with whom he was in the department as chief clerk, and at London as Secretary of Legation. Mr. Appleton occupies the house where Senator Broadhead resided during the last Congress.

Gen. Cushing will remain nere a few days longer. The correspondent of the Press says:
I notice Jas. Watson Webb, of New York, among the visitors at Washington. He is a man of the world, and evidently thinks Washington a much more agreeable place to spend a winter than New York.

As Opaque Body.—Referring to the crush at the visit of her Majesty to the Manchester Exhibition, a writer in Fraser's Magazine says: If we must confess the truth, the curiosity and the loyalty of the ladies almost led them into discontesies; for in their anxiety to see her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and especially the atlianced pair, they must needs mount upon chairs, and in their ample portions act as view obstructors to those behind. Gentlemen, however, took their revenge by a little harmless banter. An impudent waggish fellow at our elbow undertook to discuss the question of propriety with a richly dressed lady in front, who was apparently from one of the neighboring towns. "If, ma'am," he said seriously, "your father had been a glazier, he might have put a window in you, so that we could have seen through you." She turned round with a fierce glance. "But," he continued, "as you are a dense medium"—she was 16 stone, and needed neither bustle nor crinoline—"and opaque body"——"A what kind of body?" she retorted angrily. "I'm as respectable a body, I hope, as yon, any day of the week!"

# LAST WEEK

IN LOUISVILLE

# CORNS

## BUNNIONS,

Instantly cured without cutting or pain,

# M.BALIIG Surgrau, CHROPODIST,



By Special Appointment to the Principal Sovereigns

of Europe.

and Anatomical Professor of the Patholog the Human foot. COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

[From Captain T. R. Smyle, St. Louis, Mo.] I have been most successfully treated for corns by Dr. Ealing, he having in the most easy and painless manner extracted them to my entire satisfaction, and it is with pleasure that I recommend him to others.

T. R. SMYLIE, St. Louis. LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 2, 1857.

From Capt. J. II. Schroeder, Louisville, Ky. I, the undersigned, take pleasure in stating that Dr. Ealing removed without pain, and as if it were by a charm, a very troublesome corn off the foot of my little daughter, and therefore recommend other parents to follow my example.

J. H. SCHROEDER, 28 Wall st. Louisville, Kr., Dec. 2, 1857.

[From Capt. J. T. Allen, New Albany, Ind.] Dr. Ealing removed from my feet some very bad corns, in the most easy and delicate manner, without giving me any pain. Those only who have been afflicted like myself with corns, can fully appreciate such valuable services. I sincerely recommend him to all sufferers frrm corns as an able chiropodist.

JAMES T. ALLEN.

Louisville, Dec. 8, 1857.

| From C. Durall, Esq., Louisville, Ky.] Dr. Ealing has shown much talent and skill in extracting corns from my feet without the smallest amount of pain. I take pleasure in recommending him as a medical gentleman ct eminence and thorough acquaintance with his profession. I was very greatly relieved by C. DUVALL, 557 Main st. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30, 1857.

[From Judge Read, Jeffersonv lle, In l.] Having suffered severely from corns, I have great pleasure in certifying that Dr. Ealing removed them easily and without pain; and I can confidently recommend him as a most skillful operator on corns, as I have never met his equal. J. G. READ. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26, 1857.

[From Simon Bottorff, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.] Dr. Ealing removed from my feet several corns in the most successful manner and to my entire satisfaction. It is impossible to over-rate his skill, and I do recommend him to all sufferers from corns as a most careful and easy operator, without subjecting his patient to the slightest pain.

SIMON BOTTORFF. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27, 1857.

[From Dr. II. J. Jones, Louisville, Ky.] I feel in duty bound to state that I have suffered with a diseased nail on my large toe of the foot for the last thirty years, and so much so that it affected my whole system. I called on Dr. Ealing, and, before I knew what he was going to do, he put my diseased nail into my hand, to my utter astonishment, as I decidedly did not expect that he could remove the nail from such a delicate and tender part without causing me the slightest

Dr. Ealing is decidedly the most expert and talented professor and operator in surgery I have ever met, and his fame and wonderful talent ought to be made known to all who have suffered so badly as I have done.

The principles which direct the operation of Dr. Ealing are such as to render his success always certain. I am, and forever will be, grateful to Dr. Ealing. H. J. JONES, M. D.

Jefferson street, near First. LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 9, 1857.

at Southwest corner of Jefferson and Second, over Downing's Confectionary. Entrance on Jefferson street.

ORPHAN'S FAIR -A fair for the benefit of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum will open at Mozart Hall this evening. The orphans never appeal in vain to our citizens, and the lady managers have made such preparations as to make the Fair both pleasant and

AT COST - GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS - A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORT-MENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS AT COST .- We are requested to state that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, will offer AT COST from this date until the 1st of January next his large and attractive stock of fancy dry goods, silks, cloaks, fan cy plaid cashmeres, mericoes, laces, embroideries, ribbons, &c., &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity offered to purchasers for bargains, and we would ecommend this house to persons, especially ladies, as being one at which to find good goods of the latest styles, and would say that it only needs an examination to convince those who may favor him with a call that he is offering his goods cheap. Give him a call, corner Fourth and Market.

Tennessee and Indiana money received at par. n17 j&b

The largest and most extensive stock of Christmas and New Year's presents that has ever been offered in this city can be found at the old establishment of John Gill 453 Main, near Fifth, and the greatest variety of children's presents and fine toys of all kinds, the whole of which has been purchased within the last few weeks at very low prices and will be sold at figures to suit the times. Persons who design purchasing anything in this way must be sure and call at 450 Main street, n27 b&jd1m

#### GEOLOGY.

DR BOYNTON respectfully announces that in compliance with the invitation of a number of distinguished cuize as of 1 onisville, he will give his course of EIGHT ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON GFOLOGY, and the Natural History of Creation, at the large hall, Masonic Temple, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, bec. 18th.

Second Lecture Friday, 18th, and continued as per future actice,

PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME.

1. Mechanical Astronomy, In which will be illustrated by experiments in Natural Philocophy, the laws which govern the formation, foun, motion, and situation of the heaven by bodies, with the earth.

2. Igneous condition of the interior of the earth, causes of Volcanocs, Earthquakes, and the elevation of Contauents and Islands.

3. Composition and position of rocks, gold deposits, quartz veins, and formations of California.

4. First creation of animal life, Classification of rocks by fossil remain found in them.

5. Coal beds, how the coal was produced; with proofs that all Coals, Graphite and the Diamond, are of Vegetable origin. Difference between bituminous and anthractic coal and how caused.

6. The period of reptiles, organic remains of myriads of animals that existed ou the earth and lut the seas, millions of years before the creation of man.

7. Warm blood animals—difference between the animals that exist with man, and those that were on the earth before man was created. Mastodon and Manmoth period.

8. The present order of animals, with the human race—Age of the Farth. Agreement of the Ribbical and Geological Chronology. The harmony of Geology with the Mosaic account of the Creation.

Allusion will be made and some interesting facts stated with regard to the Geological formation of the copper regious of Lake Superior, with remarks on California, its Geology, Mineral worth, Gold and Mercury mines, from one year's Geological observations in that country.

The above subjects will be illustrated by a serice of more than

FIFTY PAINTINGS.

These paintings cover over 3,000 feet of canvas, and were executed at a cost of over \$4,000. Among them is a spiendid production, by Healge, of Niagara Falls.

The Middletown News says of this work: "It is a beautiful picture as well as a beautiful picture as w

A GOOD HOUSE BOY. Addre

Family Sewing Machines.



### 101 Fourth street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSONA

Louisville, Ky

WILOFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with
increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reisable Family Sewing Machine now in me. It seem equally
well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the backstitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage
of being alike on both sides, forming no tidge nor chain on
the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in
movement, and more durable than any other machine.
We give buil Instruction to chable the purchaser to sew
ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quith, gather, bind, and
tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three
years. june2 dec3 beits.

#### MODES DE PARIS. WINTER MILLINERY

The understand would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

MILLINERY GOODS. Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Coiffners, Dreas Cape, &c.. which will be sold at prices to suit the

LADJES' DRESS HATS made to order and all erders faithfully and promptly filled on very resonable term.

n24 dj&bistf Mrs. A. JONES, Agent. Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

NOTICE

The undersigned would take this method of greturning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, G.LAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to ruit the times. of begint

The times. of beijsiff JNO. II. HOWE.

Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for thirty years, and for the last four In this city, has removed his Dispensary to next door to Walker's Exchange, Third street, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, ench as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or Imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRICTURES of old or recent date effectnally cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptome to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either busines or society, and causing premature old age.

27 Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (joet paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

Same.
The etrictest secrecy observed in all cases. allb&jisly
18° Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the
ornl ne until 9 in the evening.

1858.
CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JANUARY—The
dilight CRUMP & WELSH, & Fourth st.

J. H. M'CLEARY, At the National Trunk Emporium, Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

wieowadbry

CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS. may 26 d&wieow&dbly

ALL DISEASES OF THE Throat and Lungs

DR. JOHN BULL'S Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, ERONCHITIS, IN-FLUEVZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND EREAST, SPITTING OF ELOOD, AND CONSUMPTION.

EVANIVILLE, IND., Nov. 17, '57. DE. JOHN BULL, Louisville, Ky .:

Dear Sir: I have tried your Pectoral in a well-marked and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompanied with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod Liv er Oil totally failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I was perfectly astonished at the immediate relief and diminution in the amount of expectoration which speedily followed its use. As a remedy in the advanced stages o consumption I give it most decidedly the preference.

JOHN MAGENISS, M. D.

Sold by all dreggiste every where, All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for Agencies must be addressed to

DR. JOHN BULL, Lonsville or New York. nov 20 db-&j&wj3m

#### PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST AND LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK of GOODS

OFFERED AT BARGAINS! C. DUVALL & CO.,

Main street, between Second and Third. IN accordance with the pecuniary pressure of the day, we have placed such prices upon OUR ENTIRE STOCK, regardless of Eastern cost, as will induce sales by

We have an assortment of all grades of CARPETING, rich CURTAIN MATERIAL, fine Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, &c., with every st., le of goods usually to be found lu a well-reculated Dry Goods store, all of which we offer AT BARGAINS FOR CASH. We are in receipt of New Goods purchased in the Fast far below the usual prices, which will be offered accordingly by us.

C. DUVALL & CO.,
d14 i&b 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

Great inducements are now offering to cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, wholesale or retail, by Tretail, by D. P. FAULDS & CO., terrand Dealers in Piano-Fertes and Musical Goods, 539 Muin st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

Tuning and Repairing Musical Instruments.



We have in our employ two of the best Plane, rorte and Musical Instrument Tan-gers and Repairers in the United States. Persons wishing such work done in a relia-touid leave their orders. D. P. FAULDS & CO... 539 Main et., between Second and Third.

GUITAES of every style and price for sale exceedingly low by 11. P. FAULDS & CO., 539 Main et., between Second and Third, d14j&b

COTTONS, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, EIBEONS, FLANNELS, STAPLES, DOMESTICS

Reduced Prices

d14 j&b

MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth st.

ROBES. BAYADERES. MOUSSELINES. EMBROIDERIES Cost for Cash MARTIN & PENTON'S, 96 Fourth st.

d14 j&b

JAS. I. LEMON & CO., Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

of various styles and prices,
JEWELRY.
The latest styles. Pitchers, Goblets, Spoons, Forks, &c.

Piccers, Gobies, Spoons, Forks, &c.
PLATED WARE
of the very finest quality.
We have many articles suitable for Christmas presents,
JAS. I. LEMON & CO.,
d12 j&b Malust., between Second and Third.

New Books for the Holidays.

THE Book of Joh, Fifty engravings, Notes by Rev
Dr, Hamilton, of London. In morocco and cloth glit
The Poetical Works of Risbop Heber.
The Poetical Works of Robert Burns,
Filgrim's Progress.

Secret Allegories.

Pilgrim's Progress,
Sacred Allegories,
Gray's Elegy and other Poems,
The Poetical Works of Chs. Lamb, Rogers, & Campbell.
The Rivers and Lakes of Scripture.
Plants of the Bible.
Cowper's Task.
The Sacred Poets of England and America.
Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.
Graham's Sabbath.
Scotia's Bards.
Goldsmith's Descrited Village.
A Winter Wreath of Snumer Flowers.
The above books in elegant styles of binding and beaufully illustrated, suitable for presents.
Just received and for sale by
A. DAVIDSON,
di3jabb
Third street, near Market.

HATS AND CAPS AT REDUCED PRICES—We are selling our stock of Hats and Caps, which is large, complete, and fresh, at prices to suit times.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

we invite everybody in want of HATS, CAPS, and FURS to call at the establishment of PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., Main street, where they are selling their large stock at Eastern cost for eash.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., d12 j&b 455 Main st.

New Books.

THE Confessions of an Inquirer: Why and What I Am. By James Jackson Jarvis, author of Italian Sights, &c. Price \$1.

Autobiographical Sketches and Recollections During a Residence of Thirty-five years in New Orleans, by Rev. Theodore Clapp, DD. Price \$1.

The Saint and his Saviour, by Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon. Price \$1.

For rale by

Ladies' Fancy Furs at a Great Sacrifice. HAYES & CRAIG are disposing of some elegant FURS, which they have on commission at prices FAR BELOW THE COST OF MAN-UFACTURING. dll j&b

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR Presents for Christmas and New Year SOLD AT COST UNTIL FIRST OF JANUARY.

I am selling, from now until the 1st of 2.

Japuary, my own manufactured FINE
JEWELITY, all of the latest style, at
manufacturing prices, also other suitable
goods for presents at tar reduced prices, in order to keep
my tande employed.

All orders filled at lower rates than usual promptly and
warranted.

An orders mad at lower races to an usual prospery at arranted.

Diamonds set and reset. Plating and repairing done.

Also watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. No. 113 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.
d8 j&btDec25

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AND BELOW

Cost of Importation.

### CRUTCHER & MILLER,

Importers and Jobbers, MEANN STREET. Are Low offering, at their new Retail Store, under MASONIC TEMPLE, Jefferson, between Fourtb and Flfth streets,

Great Bargains IN ALL KINDS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. Many Articles being offered

REGARDLESS OF COST!

Will positively close in a few days. Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock,

CRUTCHER & MILLER.

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
22 Thirdstreet, near Market, Louisville, entucky.

F Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-

ions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.— Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior anner.

\*IT wild dichtf

#### COAL! COAL! COAL! NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON:

THE SEASON:

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER. SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES!

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER lines, which, with our regular supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are antionn and as Lowas the Lowest.

For Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office, m19 bkj.

W. & H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL. We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WARL-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

Frectory corner of Fourteenth and Main areets, 625 jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Blaving increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from tenio twelve Plance per week. We would respectfully incorn our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received in the Hermann Pianos of New York and Boston, and Findeling and Piano Wareroomscorner of Main and Sixth streets.

Sixth streets.

13 Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

124 b&j ian 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO

GODEY AND GRAHAM FOR JANUARY, 1858, both mbers, for sale at
GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
99 Third st.

NEW YORK LEDGER,
FLAG OF OUR UNION,
BALLOU'S PICTORIAL,
BALLOU'S PICTORIAL All for the current week, just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,

ESLIE'ES PICTORIAL MONTHLY-Part for December just received at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 3 b 99 Third st. d3 b

A TLANTIC MONTHLY for November and December—Another supply just received and for sale at GUNTER'S, BOOKSTORE, 43 b

AT COST!

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs. We will, from this day until Jannary I, 1558, and children's Furs at PRIME NEW YORK COST FOR CASH.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., dil ich

BON-TON.—A few copies left of this choice Book of Fashions for December.
dil jab CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

SCHOOL BOYS CAPS—Something very near convenient, and comfortable of this kind may be had very cheap at HAYES & CRAIG'S.

2 BALES CHEAP BUFFALO ROBES just received or commission and will be sold much below the usual price of same. dlij&b HAYES & CRAIG.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS for THE LADIES. HAYES & CRAIG are bolding out great inducement for gentlemen to make presents of the most comfort able and useful kind. Call in, gentlemen. CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' BEAVER AND FELT HATS at a great sacrifice at dil j&b HAYES & CRAIG'S.

Valuable Christmas & New Year's Gift. BUTLER'S ROYAL QUARTO BIBLE.

A Splendid edition of the Holy Bible, in large quarto, suited to be used in Churches and Families. This hible Is in larger-sized type than any other printed In the United States. It contains the Apocrypha and a Family Record. The following are the styles and prices. They are all printed on the same quality of paper, and differ only In illustrations and in the style of binding.

A. Illustrated with 10 colored engravings, and 8 new and splendid illuminations. Turkey, super extra, bevelled board \$16 50.

B. Illustrated with 10 engravings, and 8 new and splendid illuminations. Turkey, super extra, bevelled boards \$14 50.

did illuminations. Turkey, super extra, bevelled boards \$14 50.
C. Illustrated with 10 colored engravings, and 8 new and splendid illuminations. Turkey, super extra \$14 50.
D. Illustrated with 10 engravings, and 8 new and splendid illuminations. Turkey super extra \$18.
E. Illustrated with 10 engravings, and 4 illuminations. Turkey Morocco, super extra \$12.
E. 2. Illustrated with 10 engravings, and 2 new illuminations. Turkey Morocco, cilt edges \$10.
F. Illustrated with 10 engravings, and 2 illuminations. Imitation Turkey \$6.
G. Illustrated with 9 illuminations and 2 engravings. Finesheep, marble edges, gilt back, stamped and gilt sidee.

\$5 50.

Antique, illustrated with 10 colored engravings, and 8 new and splendid illuminations. Turkey, super extra, bevelled boards, and panelled sides \$24.

For sale by [dil ]&b] C. HAGAN & CO.

LADIES' AND MEN'S GUM SANDELS and OVER-SHOES for sale at OWER-SHOES Service of the over-shoes for sale at our usual low prices.

OVER-SHOES—Men's plain and rubber-bottom Buffaio Over-Shoes for sale at our usual low prices.

OWEN & WOOD OWEN & WOOD.

#### LATEST NEWS.

THERMOMETER. 6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 35 33 TRAVELER' GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF BAILTOAD TRAINS. Lezington and Frankfort—8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Lagrange and Way Places—4 P. M. St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M. 24 8:30 P. M.

330 P. M. crimat the East, and via Indianapolis, to the crimati and the East, and via Indianapolis, to the Chicago, and St. Louix—at 7 A. M. Louix, via Ohio and Mississippi Eailroad, and via anapolis to the East, Chicago, and St. Louix—at 10:40

Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express\_at

St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express—at P. M.

Nachtille—6 A. M. nd 8 P. M.—The 6 e'clock A. M. ran to the service of the servic

Departure of stages.

Danville and Harrodyburg-Everyday at 4 A. M. (Snndays excepted.) days excepted,. Bloomfield—Every Tuesday. Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M. Faylorsville-Every Tuesday. Thursday, and Saturday 51 9 A. M. Snelbyville—Accommodation every day at 9 A. M. (Sun-acre excepted). Office at the New Albany and Salem R. R., No. 555 Main st.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS. - A special dispatch from Frankfert informs us that in the Democratic caucus on Saturday night to nomi-

nate a candidate for Senator, the vote stood: Powell. Boyd. First ballot......31 Second ballot.....33 18 21 The caucus adjourned, without making any choice,

to meet again to-night. Police Proceedings-Monday, Dec. 14.-Sarah Elizabeth Wells, vagrancy. Sent to Hospital. David Stinsner, vagrancy. Discharged.

Robert Bigelow and Jacob Hess, drunk and disorderly conduct. Bail each in \$300 for three months.

Com'th by Mary Lancaster vs. Wm. R. Ray, p. w. Continued. Mason and Peter, two slaves, were ordered to re-

ceive stripes for fighting. Patrick Kerr, disorderly conduct and abuse of his family. Discharged.

John Wilson, suspected felon and stealing various articles of apparel. Committed to answer a felony. Our thanks to Adams & Co.'s Express for late Eastern papers.

[From the Washington Union of Thursday.] [From the Washington Union of Thursday.]
TEST OF FIREARNS AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL.—The Secretary of War, members of the British, French, and Austrian Legations, officers of the army and navy, with many distinguished civilians, were present yesterday, by appointment, at the Washington Arsenal, to witness experimental tests of inventions of great importance.

A patent train-fuse, invented by Gomez and Mills, appeared to possess all the advantages of the galvanic battery in velocity of ignition, while, as it is not detonating, it cannot be exploded by any chance blow. Cannon were fired with is almost quicker than thought, at a long distance, and it was fired thirty yards under water.

Hale's improved rocket was also satisfactorily tested. The rockets were fired from their carriage,

thate's improved received as also satisfactoring tested. The rockets were fired from their carriage, and struck with remarkable accuracy at a distance of 950 yards. They gave the greatest satisfaction. The great feature of the exhibition, however, was the test of the breech-loading rifle of Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, which proved a remarkable weapon, possesing many points of rockly and of excellence.

Louisiana, which proved a remarkable weapon, possessing many points of novely and of excelience. The mechanism by which the breech of the gun is opened for loading is simple, yet strong and secure. The charge is contained in small metallic cartridges, which have at one extremity a conical-pointed, hollow ball; then comes the very small amount of powder required; and at the other extremity is the percussion cap.

These cartridges can be easily loaded, are waterproof, and can be used for a long time. The piece is loaded and fired in four notions, viz: the first opens the breech, withdraws the shell of the last cartridge fired, and cocks the piece; at the second motion the

tired, and cocks the piece; at the second motion the loaded cartridge is inserted; the third motion closes the breech; and at the fourth motion the cock can be let down, or the piece fired. After the most severe tests there was no evidence of the escape of the charge or of any of the gas, except at the muzzle of the cum.

charge or of any of the gas, except at the inuzzle of the gun.

The accuracy with which the rifle can be tired is truly assonishing, and was conclusively proved. The Secretary of War used one with great ellect, hitting a mark at 850 yards' distance, and other gentlemen gave equally satisfactory proofs of the excellency and the accuracy of this wonderful weapon. The facility with which it can be loaded and fired was also perfectly demonstrated, and the utility of the weapon was more fully shown by placing it under water, letting it remain there, and then fring it. It was also placed under water when loaded and then fired; neither did the admixture of sand with the water clog the movement of the lock. Nothing can be more perfect than its operation, or more accurate be more perfect than its operation, or more accurate than its aim, and it received the highest praise from the many distinguished and qualitied judges present.

#### MARRIED.

In Bethlehem, Ky., on the 10th lnst., by Rev. Joseph Shannon, Mr. Richard E. Pane, jr., to Miss Sallie Farquer; all of Heury county, Ky. On the 13th of December, by Rev. J. V. Schofield, Mr JOHN C. SMITH to Miss Anna WHITE, both of Louisville On the 18th of December, by Rev. J. Hockersmith, Mr. ROBERT SLYDER and Miss MARIA THOMPSON; all of the city of Louisville.

DIED,

In New York city, on the 8th of December, 1857, James Brundige Gallagher, in the 34th year of his age.

\$20,000 WANTED

IN ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER, UNION, PLANTERS, and BANK OF TENNESSEE, STATE BANK OF OILIO, and STATE BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

AT PAR
In exchange for one of the best assortments of STAPLE and FANCY DRY (600DS that can be tought in Louisville, and at such prices as will defy competition. They are receiving daily new and desirable DRESS GOODS, adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of

adapted to the surface Adapted to the Robes;
Elegant silk Robes;
Plaid and striped Silks;
Lexor and Gala Plaids;
Delaines and Merinoes MOURNING GOODS Of every possible kind.

EMBROIDERIES.

A full assortment just opened.

DOMESTIC STAPLES. Never was their stock so complete. SCARFS AND TOURISTS.

A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles.

MARTIN & PENTON,

024j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson. Mrs. Holmes's New Book. 100 COPIES of MEALOW BROOK, by the author of "Tempest and Sunshine," Sc., just received and for sale by CRUMP & WELSH, o24j&b 84 Fourthst., near Market.

Wit and Humor. NOS. 12, 13, and 14 of Burton's Cyclopedia of Wit and Jiumor just received and for sale by the agents for Lonisville, o24 j&h 54 Fourthat, near Market.

Medical Books.

A LARGE and splendid lot of Medical Text Books on o23 jeb

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin. ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 28th, has arrived.
The steamer Indian arrived out on the 25th and

28th, has arrived.

The steamer Indian arrived out on the 25th and the Arago on the 26th.

Later advices had been received from India, announcing the defeat of the Delhi fugitives at various points and the safety of Lucknow, strong reinforcements of British troops having arrived near that place. The British Government will assume the control of affairs in India.

The Northumberland and Durham District Bank has suspended; the liabilities amount to £3,000,000.

The London money market was slightly easier, with less demand. The bullion in Bank of England has increased during the week £780,000. Consols for money are quoted at 91½(991%.

India —Fifteen troop ships, with 6,000 men, had arrived at Indian ports.

The mutineers were defeated at Agra with a loss of 43 guns and a great amount of treasure. The loss of the mutineers was 1,000 men.

Gen. Havelock was still safe at Lucknow, but the enemy is in great force in the vicinity.

The King of Delhi is to be tried by a military commission. Two more of his sons had been captured and shot.

The fall of Delhi had produced a marked effect at

tured and shot.

The fall of Delhi had produced a marked effect at Meirut.

The arrears of Indian revenue were coming in

rapidly.

The news from China is unimportant.

England. — Additional failures were announced, including Rehder & Bolderman of London, in the German trade: J. K. Hubbard of Leeds, wool merchants for £60,000; and some half dozen houses at Hamburg. Acceptable propositions had been made for the liquidation of the liabilities of Messrs. Densistouns, Naylor, Vicker, & Co.

The demand for money was diminishing, and the issues of the Bank of England had nearly declined to the limit of their charter again.

A supply of gold is flowing in steadily.

The Bank of France reduced its rates of discount 1 per cent.

per cent.
Ministers will propose a total abolition of the East India Company's government as soon as Parliament meets and the Indian Empire be brought under the British crown and Parliament.

British crown and Parliament.

Lord Charendon has announced to a deputation of anti-slavery men that the French negro emigration scheme from Africa would probably be abandoned.

It was feared that the assets of the Northumber-

and and Durham Bank would prove bad.

There was much excitement at Newcastle, but the banks were extending assistance and the operatives wete kept employed.

The Government does not design to bring forward and the control was a supported by the control of the c

any financial measures for the consideration of Parliament until February.

Turkey has officially intimated the probable necessity of moving troops on the Danube on account of troubles in the Principalities. It is said that troops have already been concentrated at Urdin.

A shipment of £300,000 of Australian gold has

eached Suez. No news from that quarter had been telegraphed.
It was reported that by the end af October Gen.
Havelock would have 7,000 British troops concen-

Havelock would have 7,000 British troops concentrated at Lucknow.

Spain, it is reported, has instructed Concha, the Governor-General of Cuba, to organize a force for a decent upon Mexico in case negotiations should fail.

London.—Consols closed at 91½(£91½). The money market was slightly easier, with less demand. Buring's circular reports an increase of operations in American securities, the prices being a matter of negotiation.

operations in American securities, the prices being a matter of negotiation.

\*\*Literpool Cotton Market.\*\*—Circulars report a decline of ½d on current qualities, chiefly on inferior, although finer grades also suffered. Quotations are nominal; sales for the week 27,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and 5,000 to exporters. Sales on Friday, the day previous to the sail ng of the steamer, included 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady at for Orleans fair 634, Middling 634; Mobile fair 634, Middling 634; Uplands fair 634, Middlings 6; ordinary quoted at 365.000 bales, including 158,001 bales American.

Advices from Manchester continue unfavorable. Advices from Manchester continue unfavorable.

There is little inquiry, and prices are weak.

Havre.—New Orleans tres ordinarie is quoted at

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—The tone of foreign circulars indicate an advancing tendency in breadstuffs.

Messrs. litchardson, Spence, & Co. quote flour firm but declined 6d, while holders denand an advance. Western canal quoted at 24s 64, Southern vance. Western canai quo at 25sa26s, Ohio at 26sa27s.

Wheat firm at an advance of 1d@2d since Tuesday; red quoted at 6s 1d@7s 1d; white 6s 10d@7s 10d. Corn quiet, holders demand an advance; mixed and yellow are nominally quoted at 31s; white 37s 6d@39s 6d. Provisions—mark-t dull. Beef quite dull with a decline for all qualities. Sr. Louis, Dec. 14, M.

The special session of the Kansas Legislature organized on the 8th, electing C. W. Babcock President of the Council, and G. W. Deitzler Speaker of

dent of the Council, and G. W. Deitzler Speaker of the House.

Stanton, in his message, says that in consequence of recent events having produced a profound agitation of the public mind, and a sense of wrong and injustice, whether well or ill founded, and apprehensions of greater evils arising therefrom having aroused the people of the Territory to a condition of dangerous excitement, I find myself compelled by a sense of duty to call you together, that you may adopt prompt legislative measures to avert the calamities which threaten the public peace.

After reviewing the formation and action of the Coustitutional Convention, Stanton recommends the passage of an act directing an election to be held

Constitutional Convention, Stanton recommends the passage of an act directing an election to be held under different officers on the same day and at the same places provided by the proclamation of the president of the convention, authorizing the people to vote for the constitution in either form presented by the convention; also against the constitution in both forms. The Governor also recommends the passage of a law making a fraudulent return of votes felony, with suitable punishment.

New Orleans, Dec. 14.
The Empire City arrived at her wharf this morn-

ing.
The California news is unimportant. Quartz mining was prosecuted vigorously. River mining was suspended owing to heavy rains.
Accounts from the plains show that the Mcrmons are preparing for a bloody warfare.
Central America. — Walker, before landing at Punta Arenas, sent a company up the Colorado river. The Nicaraguans have Cauty penned up in the lake.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14, M. The Kansas City Journal of Commerce of the 5th The Kansas City Journal of Commerce of the 5th eays that Joseph Majean, a trader on Green river, arrived on Thesday, being the latest arrival from Utah. Majean's accounts confirm previous advices. He reports nerrly all the emigrant trains suffering from Mormon depredations, their wasons being burned and cattle stolen. Large quantities of grain and forage stored at Fort Bridger had been burned by the Mormons to prevent purchase by the government. They also burned all the grass on the route beyond Bridger. Snow was three feet deep in the mountains, and the country was covered far east of Blue river. Buffaloes were very abundant.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. The steamer Star of the West arrived early this The steamer Star of the West arrived early this morning with California mails to the 20th and important details of the landing of Walker in Nicaragna. He landed with 300 men and ordered the Lieutenant of the sloop-of-war Saratoga, who was ashore, to go on board his ship.

The British and American ships will blockade San Juan and station a force to prevent Walker from passing up the river.

The election in Oregon has resulted in the success of the constitution, the rejection of slavery, and the exclusion of free negroes.

exclusion of free negroes.

Lieut. Beale, with his camels, has arrived in California—all well.

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WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND FEVER AND AGUE:

And the various 'affections consequent upon a disorders

And the various affections consequent upon a disorders STOMACH OR LIVER,
Such as Indigestion, Addity of the Stomach, Colleky Pains, Heartbarn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Colleky Bernstein, Heartbarn, Khemmalle, and Neuralpic Affections, it has in numerous in sames, proved highly beneficial, and in other seffected a decicle foure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared onstrictly scientific spinciples, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Pricesor, Roerhave, Because of its great-saccess in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our faillerland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that is tridy wonderfal medicinal virtues mant to acknowledges.

of act of wondered memerical values and the persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous new of ardent spirits, or oil or forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous it itselfect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new healts and vigor in the system.

NOTICE:—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be dissipained; but to the sick, weak, and low spirited it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION. The great popularity of this delightful Arema has induced many imitations, which the public should grard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland litters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you howing nitely soperior it is to all these imitations.

\*\*Poldat.\$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, by the

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Harper for November

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the let of July, 1856, being the commencement of scal year 1857 the balance in the Treasury was:
\$19,901,925 45 The receives into the Tressury during the final year 1867 were \$68.631,513 67, as follows: For the quarter ending September 30,1865;

 From miscellaneous sources
 21,325,25

 For quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856;
 21,324,414

 From customs
 13,243,414

 From put lie lands
 808,252

 808,252
 86

 Prom miscellaneous sources
 123,999

 15,175,097
 25

For quarter ending March 31, 1-57:

 
 Por quarter ending June 30, 1857:

 From customs
 9.899,421 20

 Prou public bands
 1,463,213 28

 Prom miscellaneous sources
 172,753 02
 11.135.391 40 The aggregate means, therefore, for the ser-vice of the fi-cal year ending June 30, 1857.

vice of the fi-cal year ending June 30, 1857, 200, 200 12
The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, were \$70,822,924 25.
Estimated aggregate of means for the service of the current year, \$75,829,924 08.
The expenditures of the first quarter, ending September 20, 1867, of the current fiscal year, were \$23,714,528 37.
The estimated expenditures during the three remaining carters of the current fiscal year to June 30, 1858, are \$51,245,500 64. Leaving an estimated balance in the treasury and Jelini, 1858, (a hich will, of course, be affected by any reduction or increase of expenditure not contemplated), of \$45,875 67.

Page 187 or Page 188 of Page 1

the over the revenus from customs. In cover the revenus from customs, he estimates for the present fiscal year were made possible to foresee either the material change in it duy or the present revulsion in trade and combination which have deeply affected the revenue, and the account for the difference between his estimated the production of the difference of the view it is very difficult to form satisfactors of the troolable receipts from customs. The mg names now in view it is very difficult to form satisfactory estimates of the probable receipts from customs. The bariff act of March 2, 1857, lass not been in operation long emough to test to effects upon the revenue even under ordinary circumstances. Simultaneous with this act going into speration the country is subjected to a disastrons revulsion. To what extent importations would have been affected by it had there been no revulsion in trade and commerce, all was before the message of the act.

The exports for the year ending June 30, 1857, amounted to \$550,293,134, and the imports for the same period were \$550,293,1341. The amount of our exports densatis and on

new as flucia marger of conjecture as it was before the next.

The exports for the year ending June 30, 1857, amounted \$359,99,144, and the imports for the same period were \$550,000,141. The amount of our exports depends not only ou the quantity but the value of the articles exported. The quantity of some and the value of others may be considerably diminished, and yet the deficiency thus created may be supplied by either the increased quantity or value of other articles. It is probable that this very state of things may occur during the present fiscal year. The indications at present are that the exports of breadstuffs and provisions will decrease both in quantity and value; but the increased value of cotton, at its probable prices, which constitutes much the largest item of our exports, would make my such deficiency. From the best information which can be obtained the opinion is entertained that the exports for the prise of first year will not fall below those of last year

paying artists a down to a muture in the descenty-feer initions for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year.

Compared with the amount of duty actually realized grades the startiff of 1846, it appears that about one quarter should be delacted for the effect of the tartiff of 1857.

The efficiency of the public service, as well as the scenific of 1857.

The efficiency of the public service, as well as the scenific of the control of the present in the department shall be provided with means to meet lawful demands without shall be provided with means to meet lawful demands without each of the datable merchandise hap ment of duty. It may be safely estimated that in the course of the present fiscal year a large perion of the merchandise now in ware-fiscal year a large perion of the merchandise now in ware-fiscal year a large perion of the merchandise now in the means the withdrawn and duties said thereon; but in the means the adequate instant for meeting lawful demands as the treasury should be provided.

It is therefore recommended that authority be given to the therefore the period of the season of the public service may off for a grader amount of money than shall happen to be after and carrying a specified rate of increasing to find a treatment of the half of the current useal year, extending from the James of the presence of collecting the revenue in the Atlantic States, and I recommend that sum to be appropriated for that period.

From the commencement of the fiscal year on the 1st July, 1852, that provides by made by law that the whole

for that period.

In that period.

In that period.

In that provision be note by law that the wholes in customs and all other somes on the Pacific into the Treasury under the act of 184, and set of collection be defrayed out of appropriate purpose. To meet the expenses of collecting the throughout the entire United States during the ending 30th June, 1859, will probably require

e department continued the purchase of stock as long o as and a proper regard for the public interest would

pashiy.

As a measure of relief to the country, it is proposed to marcase the tariff. A return to a high protective system is regarded by some as the surest mode of extricating the centry from its embarrasements, and affording immediate as real as permanent relief to the public distress. The people are already suffering from distress, and the proposition seeks to diminish their suffering by adding to their burdens.

The theory of the protectionists is this that under a low tariff the importation of foreign manufactures is encour

resements. The extension of bank credits and the overlseue of bank notes is a jeart, and a very important part,
of this undue expansion. A spirit of speculation belag created, a demand is made upon the banks for the use of their
credit, and, yielding to the pressure, they respond by the
increased issue of their notes and by enlarging their discounts. The extent to which the banks have enlarged
their credit beyond its proper limits is not to be measured
aloue by the amount of their circulation.

At the time the New York city banks suspended specie
payments in October, they neported a larger amount of
specie in their vaults than their notes in circulation, and,
notwithstanding this fact, they were unable to meet the demands of their crediters promptly with specie, owing to
their credit operations under their deposite system. Having
extended their own credit, and enabled their consolmers to
do the same, they were unprepared for the revulsion which
came upon them. If it be true that our embarrassments
have been occasioned by the cause here assigned, we must
be keepond the action of the banks, to tathom the entire cause of our difficulties. The limits of this report will
not admit of a detailed examination of this sul-ject, but a
solitary litus tration will present the subject in its proper
light. In answer to a circular letter addressed to the various rational or of the country it appears that the
capital of these companies amounts to \$491,485,661, their
adebiedness to \$417,243,693. The annual inferest upon the
latter sum is \$25,4692,063, their annual income was \$43,466,
488.

It is preper here to remark, that, whilst this searement

Since successful and the control of the control of

ple are already suffering from distress, and the proposition seeks to dissible the suffering by adding to their burners. The theory of the protection distress in the proposition of the protection of the competition with the domestic manufacture of evidence of the protection of the context of the protection of t

is recommended to the consideration of those under whose jurisdiction these State institutions exist.

The sum of \$2,500 was appropriated at the last session of Congress "to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such experiments and analyses of different beds of ore as to test whether any of such ores, in their native state, possess alloys that will resist the tendency to oxydize to a greater extent than others, and to ascertain under what circumstances they are found, and where, in older to facilitate the proper selections of Iron for public works." To carry out the object in view, I caused circulars to be sent to all ironmasters whose names could be ascertained, soliding specimens of ore and iron, and cailing for information per linent to the subject, and, in compliance with the request, already a large number of specimens have been received and are being received daily. The specimens are accompanied by letters manifesting great interest in the result, and communicating much valuable information in relation to the production of iron, which has become one of the great national industrial interests.

So soon as the specimens are all received and arranged, and the information which accompaniesthem has been abstracted and collated, a competent chemist or metalingist will be employed to make the experiments and analyses. Conclusive evidence has already been received that a decided difference in the susceptibility of different Ponsto oxydize does exist, and it is hoped that the proposed analysis will discover the cause. However, should the experiments fail in this respect, they will at least show the localities from which the least oxydizable iron can be procured. Some idea may be formed of the importance of being able to discriminate between ions as to their susceptibility to oxydize, from the fact that the quantity used by the government in this department alone, since Jannary, 1852, exceeds 40,600,000 pounds; and the navy and war departments may each asafely be put down for equal amounts. If he would be

hog drivers from Kentucky. All the lard in the market at 90 was taken, and one lot of 100 hbls at 9%c; 3,640 green 55c, cash. Wheat dull; 500 bushels good red at 70c; 200 do fair do at 65; 500 do good white at 80c. Corn—Sales of 2,600 hushels at 30c. Oats are in good demand and the market firm at 80c. There is a good demand for prime

814 for prime. Beef unchanged and heavy at \$5.75@\$6.75 for country prime, and \$4.340 for mess. Dressed hogs \$5.38,6.25 and in good demand. Lard heavy; sales of 440 bbls at 10(31) %c. Linseed oil 90c@\$1.

advance was about half a cent. The general selling price was 10 c.nts, only a few sales having been made at either above or below that figure In consequence of the trables on the railroad, the supply from the West was extremely light, and the supply at Allerton's was made up chief of State cattle, which come in by the Harlem and Hudson River railroads.

The cattle were looking remarkably well, considering the severity of the storm, and were of a very fair quality. The number on sale at all the yards exhibits a falling of in the receipte of about 500 head.

Of other stock there can be said hut little of interest, and prices are about as last week.

Swine are here in large numbers, and prices declined to 4½@3½c for the best descriptions, only a few sales however over 5c. There were offered at Allerton's 7,269 head.

New Obleans Cattle Market, Dec. 4, P. M. Beef Cattle, —The market to-day was pretty active, and prices of Texas and Attakapas cattle advanced. Fair lots solid at \$20@\$25 \$\forall \text{head}, and some isolated sales at \$34@\$35 \$\forall \text{head}. The supply during the week was ample, and a moderate stock remains on sale. Western beeves meet a slow market at \$600 market at \$600

a moderate stock remains on sale. Western beeves meet a slow market at 7(28c. 110gs.—The stock during the week was very ample, with sales at 6(65%) and 7c. To-day the market was firmer, and holders demand 7%c. We quote at 7(27%c. Sheep.—The market accumulated a heavy stock, and the prices are easier for purchasers. A lot of wool sheep sold to-day at \$3 10. We quote at \$3(24 50 7) head for good and fine sheep.

Milch Cows.—The supply was ample and a moderate supple remains. Prices at \$40(275 7) head \$1 20 head.

DEDOW'S REVIEW for November, 1857. The back numbers for the last ten years can be supplied by n13 j&b C. IIAGAN & CO.

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PATRIARCHY, or the Family; its Constitution and Probation; by Rev. John Harris, D.D. \$125.

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the llol Land, by Prof. Hackett, of the Newton Theological Institute. \$1.

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n5 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market.

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THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN, containing Illust to Sportsmen, Notes on Shooting and the Habits of the Wild Fowls of America, by E. J. Lewis, M. D. Price 83. nd j&b C. HAGAN & CO.

MEMORANDUM. The Republic left New Orleans on Satur. day, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., with 550 tons freight. Datained part of two nights and days by heavy fogs. Met rise and river full of drift below Hickman. Lost several J. Ward at Caseyville. 12th—Peter Telion at Uniontown Moses McLellan at West Franklin, Chancellor at Evansville, Fanny Bullitt at Green river. 13th-Fa-hion at Canelton, Highflyer helow Oil creek in the fog, passed J. W. Hallman at Concordia.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

DECEMBER 12. ARRIVALS.

Monarch, N. O. Tempest, Nashville, Fort Wayne, Blits, Duuleith, Cin. Telegraph No. 3, Cin. Argonaut, St. Louis, Time, Tenn. River. Goo. Albree, St. Louis, DEPARTURES.

Telegraph No. 3, Cin. Emma Dean, Carr. Argonaut, Pilts. Highflyer, N. O. Anteline, N. O. Fashion, St. Louis, Gleo. Albree, Pitts, Monarch. Cin. Fort Wayne, N. O. Dunleith, Nashville. Antelope, N. O. R. M. Palton, Tenn. River.

> DECEMBER 13. ARRIVALE.

Jacob Strader, Cinciunati. Landis, Clucinnati. Glendale, New Orleans. Republic, New Orleans. Glendale, New Orleans. Swallow, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES. Jacob Strader, Cincinnati. Gleudale, Cincinnati. RECEIPTS.

Per Argonaut from St. Louis—3 hhds tobacco, Smlth & Ce; 390 bbls sugar, Newcomb; 20 bbls flour, Carter; 43 pkgs s lrs, order. Per Tempest from Nashville-17 bales cotton, 190 hogs, order.

order.

Per Telegraph from Cincinnati—13 pkgs, Tryor; 20 bbł flour, Billings; 25 bales battlug, J Low; 40 kegs heer, order 40 cheets irou, Dodge; 16 bdls iron, 1 do copper, Stockhor; 19 cask lard, Mitchell; 22 secks, Arkinson; 10 bbis lurpen tine Wilson & Starbird; 30 bxs cheese, Burkhard; 29 pkgs furniture, Hess, 4 tes grease, Cornwalt; 5 colls rope, Bendict; 11 tes furniture, Evannon; 11 cases eysters, McLaugh lin; 500 bdls paper, Hoponis; 50 bbls whisky, Armstrong; 5 doz washboards, Wilkes; selfs, order.

doz washboards, Wilker, sdrs, order.

Per Jacob Strader from Chreinnatt—2 cases tobacco, J H
Shroeder; 15 bdls leather, F Beck; 4 bzs leather, Bradas &
S; 12 bbls vinexar, Terry, K, & Co; 60 bxs cbeese, Howard&
Co; 40 do do, E P Pratt; 10 plows, Dumesnik&Co; 25 dozen
hrooms, Terry, K, & Co; 100 bbls lard, Mitchelk&Co; 5 casks
soda ask, Smith, R, & Co; 4 bxs paint, Atkinson&Co; 3 bules
tobacco, SSJones; 1 lind sugar, C Basham; 18 bxs oysters,
VDGactane; 57 bbls onlons, Fitkin & Bro; 2 frails dates, Δ
Borie; sdrs, order.

Per Republic from NewOrleans—13 hhds sugar, Atkinson T,&Co; 49 do do, 249 bbls molasses, 100 % do do, Newcomb &Bro; 50 do do, 55 % do do, 38 hhds sugar, 300 bags coffee, W Gay; 20 hlds sugar, 50 bbls molasses, 1 cask, Davis & S; 4 hhds sugar, 90 bbls oranges, 30 pkgs sdrs, order.

Per Telegraph No. 3 from Cincinnati—51 bbls whisky. CO Armstrong; 40 do do, Nock, W. & Go; 12 rolls leather, J H Ryan, 2 hhds tobacco, passenger.

THE FAMILY AND SHIP MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION; a Compendium of Pomestic Medicine, Surgery, and Materia Medica; by Francis G. Smith, M. D. Price \$3.

THE MEDICAL STUDENT'S VADE MECUM, by by Geo, Mendenhall. Asswedition, with two hundred and twenty-four illustrations. Price \$2.5.

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Game of Commdrams;
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Game of Merchant;
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No. 2. Charley and his Wardrobe,
No. 3. Annie and her Dresses,
No. 4. Little I anny Light Foot,
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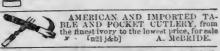


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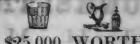
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